

The Evening Herald.

Published by
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
GEORGE S. VALIANT, Manager
H. H. BENISH, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier \$1.00
One week by carrier .25
One year by mail or carrier
In advance .25

Telephones:

Business Office 168
Editorial Room 162

THE REAL LEADERS OF SOCIALISM.

THAT the unprincipled financiers of Wall street and the reckless and equally unprincipled railways executives of railroads who work with them through them or allow themselves to be used by them are the real leaders of socialism in this country and not the Union Carbide, the Morris Hillquit and the Eugene V. Debs is the conclusion of the Railway Age Gazette.

This conclusion by this ultra-conservative publication is reached via Mellens, Morgan and the New Haven and is not only a terrible arraignment of Mellens and his methods, but is also a pretty clear and compact statement of facts. The journal says in its current issue:

In whatever light the testimony of Charles S. Mellens before the interstate commerce commission is viewed, the man himself presents a spectacle. On his own showing, bravery and a nice sense of right and wrong are not his dominant characteristics. In the first place he may or may not be giving an unbiased account of the New Haven transactions. He acknowledges that he stood very much in fear of the indictment for manslaughter in connection with the Westport wreck. He claims to have shouldered the burden of an indictment in connection with the Grand Trunk's abandonment of its Providence extension in order to shield the late J. P. Morgan, but it seems to have kept him awake at nights. His present testimony, therefore, may be viewed either as an utterly selfish attempt to clear himself and to escape any possibility of prosecution, or as a perfectly frank, cynical expression of the New Haven situation as it was while J. P. Morgan was alive and of Mr. Mellens' relations with it.

Reduced to the last analysis, Mr. Mellens has testified that with the title of president he acted as an agent without authority in the purchase of the trolley lines and of the New York, Westminster & Boston; that whereas the disbursement of \$15,000 for a property which was acknowledged to have cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 was not entrusted to his hands, but was handled according to Mr. Mellens, by J. P. Morgan, the disbursement of various sums ranging from a few thousand dollars to over two million dollars for the influencing of legislation and publicity work in its least meritorious aspect was left to him; that he negotiated the sale of the Boston & Maine stock to John L.illard and its repurchase at a loss to the New Haven of between two and three million dollars, but that he acted in accordance with the wishes of his directors and under the advice of counsel, and that in his dealings with Mr. Lillard he got caught, and, to use a sing phrase, "trumped," that in the purchase of the sound steamship lines and the refusal to sell them to Charles W. Morse he acted rather against his own judgment in an attempt to please Mr. Roosevelt and J. P. Morgan.

It is a very curious fact that so far as the fullest reports which we have examined show, there is not a single phrase of Mr. Mellens' which would suggest that he felt a duty as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to the thousands of small holders of New Haven stock. His conception of the public seems to be the cynical one that since the public elects the kind of legislators which are susceptible to "Prayers from the hills," the public is deserving of whatever it gets; while he seems to have been so possessed with a desire faithfully to serve Mr. Morgan as to have overlooked the fact that his real duty was to the stockholders of the New Haven.

One thing should be borne in mind—only one side of the master has been heard, and that side has been presented by a man under the fear of personal persecution and with the bitterness of failure ranking through his heart. Furthermore many of the assertions of Mr. Mellens are quite possibly not susceptible of complete refutation because J. P. Morgan, whom the chief responsibility is placed by Mr. Mellens, is dead.

The viciousness of a system of railroad management under which the president of the company is the mere hired man of a group of bankers has been often commented on in these

columns, and if it is true that all of Mr. Mellens' acts were simply those of a hired man, the bankers were certainly unfortunate in the man whom they hired, and were extremely derelict in the performance of their own duty of supervising the conduct of their hired men.

What are the remedies for such outrageous mismanagement as obtained on the New Haven when Mellens was its president? It is up to the financiers and railway executives of America to co-operate with public officials in finding an answer to that question. The New Haven is not the only railway that has been Mellened, and such revelations as have been made regarding the financial management of some roads are enough to shake public confidence in railroad management in this country. The situation is worse than that. There are enough to shake the foundation of the confidence of the people of this and of other countries in the financial management of all kinds of business concerns in America, for the men directly or indirectly responsible for the mismanagement of railroads are as largely independently compensated, it is only a relatively small minority of our railways which have been thus mismanaged. Most of them have been handled with more than ordinary prudence and ability, and for every one that has been conspicuously ill-managed, there has been more than one that has been conspicuously well-managed. But it is wrong that there should be any railways that are grossly mismanaged, and the fact that there are any reflects discredit on, and causes trouble for, all of them. The remedies are: First, a public sentiment that will hold directors of large corporations up to the performance of their duties as directors. Second, a proper sense of honor and responsibility among men of large affairs which will prevent them from accepting directorships when they do not intend to perform the duties of them and will cause them to perform the duties when they accept them. Third, public regulation of railway financing. The Hudson railroad securities commission recommended the sort of legislation which should be passed. Certainly, when railways can be controlled by the state, there is no need either for new legislation or for the enforcement of existing laws or regulations. The great danger is that the disclosures regarding the conduct of the Mellens, the Yoskums and the rest of their ilk will cause the passage of more radical legislation than the conditions justify. If excessively drastic legislation shall be passed we trust that there will be no hypocritical waiting from Wall street about ignorant public hostility toward railways and about the public being misled by demagogues. The buccaneers in Wall street and the tools and cowards in Wall street who let the buccaneers work their will are the chief authors of such legislation. It is a toss-up whether the demagogues or the highlanders of finance are doing the more to bring all the details of business under the regulation of public officials. Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit and Upton Sinclair think that they are the real leaders of the Socialist movement in this country. They take themselves too seriously. The real leaders of socialism in this country are such men as Charles S. Mellens, B. F. Yoskum and the directors of the New Haven, Frisco and other roads who are too crooked, cowardly, indecent or incapable to perform the duties of their positions.

PROSPERING

(Pl. Summer Review.)

GEORGE B. PATTERSON of Durango, this county, is a booster who boasts for the Sunshine State. Like thousands of other settlers, he is a strong advocate of Delegate Ferguson's 40-acre homestead bill, the passage of which is being vigorously pushed in the house of representatives right now. Asquith Secretary of the Interior A. A. Jones heartily endorses Mr. Ferguson's bill and Senator T. B. Catron wrote the Review recently that he would do what he could to further its passage.

Early in March Harold Hurd, ex-receiver of the Roswell land office, who is a strong advocate of the Ferguson bill, wrote a large number of letters to the settlers of eastern New Mexico, for the purpose of securing reliable data regarding the progress being made by settlers under existing homestead laws. Following is a copy of Mr. Patterson's reply as to the progress made in the Durango region:

State of New Mexico.

Before me, the undersigned legally authorized authority, on this day appeared, personally, Green B. Patterson who after being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1907, he located in voting precinct No. 19, school district No. 5, in Chaves county, New Mexico, preliminary to homesteading on the northwest quarter of section 5 of township 12 south, range 22 east, under federal homestead law.

That the Chaves county assessment rolls show that for the year 1907 said to find, whether it be a steam, hot

water or gas line, cover all such parts with a coat of paint such as is especially prepared to prevent rust upon furnaces. Paint the piping also, especially at the joints. Much piping these days is covered with a substance covering which prevents loss of heat from radiating where it is not needed. This of course prevents rusting. Tin hot air pipes can also be covered to advantage. If a steam or hot water furnace is big brickset (and most are not these days) a covering of asbestos, which may be applied in the form of plaster, will prevent much useless radiation from the furnace.

But the people were friendly to

SOLOS
by the
Second Fiddle.

BING a King
Is a very nice thing;
A pretty soft job
You bid
A seven-times clinch
Till you get in a clinch
With a million
Suffragette.

IN ADDITION to being all the things Mellon admitted, he in McLewis Case, Ladyard intimates that Mellon is also a first class liar.

CARRANZA'S policy is simple and effective. He defers his reply to the matters until he has settled the matter of issue.

IF HULL ANDREWS causes nervous prostration by a quiet import what will happen when he starts investigation?

NOBODY who has heard Madame Schumann-Heink sing would ever doubt that she had strength enough to do the family wash, tend to the eleven kids and earn a comfortable living. The wonder is how hubby got away.

MADAME is a pretty fair little singing-handled advertising agent too.

AFTER all Mr. Hoe refused to dig.

PROBABLY Huerta also wants the murder of Madero made legal.

IT'S EASY to get the money when you know how; even for a city hall.

THE LOCAL WEATHER man has returned from a vacation. He stayed away until all the hard work was over.

FROM NOW ON the weather report is "fair tonight and tomorrow, no change in temperature." —Keep standing.

THOSE EIGHTH GRADE girls with their homemade-off-the-same-dress made a hit with the audience.

ALSO they made a hit with tutus.

THAT SCHEME to have the Major and Bursum organize the Roosevelt forces is a cutting thing.

MOBILITY MESSENGERS says the Estancia valley is suffering from an overproduction of rain.

ESTEEMED department of Agriculture advises not to water your lawn too much. There's no real danger in these parts.

precinct returned for taxes early yesterday at \$10,494; sheep, \$45,29; horses, \$2,325; land, \$49,916; improvements, \$6,186; a total for the precinct of \$66,942.

The same source shows for the year 1913, the last available returns, cattle, \$45,406; sheep, \$50,903; horses, \$10,236; lands, \$82,626; improvements, \$9,899; a total of \$148,927; an increase for the six years of something more than 55 per cent.

In 1905 there were no school buildings in said district and there being available for school purposes only \$67,449. During the current school year, just closing, there have been conducted in the district five prospective schools, each in buildings belonging to the school district.

In 1907 there was no church organization in said precinct No. 16; now there are three prosperous, militant organizations.

In 1907 there was no post office in said precinct No. 16; now there are five post offices in daily operation in the precinct.

In 1907 there were in the precinct windmills; now there are 11.

The records of Chaves county show 22 votes cast in said precinct for the years 1906-08. The New Mexico Blue Book (Official) for the years 1912 and 1913, shows that in 1912 there were 34 votes cast for the several candidates for congress.

Swear and subscribe before me,

the 20th day of April, 1914.

R. S. BALLARD.

IT'S TIME TO OVERHAUL

YOUR FURNACE.

Spring is the time to overhaul your furnace, as soon as the fire is allowed to go out for good. Many a householder waits until the fall, some until the fire should be lighted. This is an unwise practice; it is often difficult to obtain workmen at such a time, for all of them are "rushed" then, on account of so many persons desirous to have furnace work done.

One of the greatest enemies of any heating system is rust, according to the Woman's Home Companion. The average cellar, even if it does not have water in it, will often cause iron to rust during the summer months.

Therefore, as early as possible, care should be taken to protect the furnace and piping from injury.

First of all, the ashes should be removed from the fire pit and the grates left entirely clean. Ashes absorb moisture and if left in a heater will injure it. Then remove the smoke pipe and after giving it a coat of rust-preventing paint, set it in a dry place for the summer; the attic is a good place.

Shake all soot out of it and see that the damper is in good order. When the smoke pipe is replaced in the fall, just before you are ready to light your furnace, the joints where it enters the furnace and chimney should be coated with asbestos cement, applied like mortar. This is a great draft aid.

If the furnace shows any tendency to rust, whether it be a steam, hot

CALL 74 FOR

Enterprise Cherry Seeders**Economy Fruit Jars****and Jar Rubbers****Aluminum and Enamel
Preserving Kettles****Raabe & Mauger**
115-117 NORTH FIRST ST.**Great Trials of History**

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF ESSEX.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, the Earl of Essex, was a great favorite with Queen Elizabeth, and she advanced him rapidly until he was made the earl marshal of England and master-general of the ordnance. There would have been no limit to his power had he been able to retain the favor of the "Good Queen Bess," but he was impetuous and indiscreet.

At the zenith of royal favor he took to care of his actions. At the council board he contradicted the queen, and in return she gave him a smart box on the ear. This so angered him that he arose in extreme wrath, clapped his hand upon his sword and swore that he would not have taken such an affront even from Henry VIII.

And to show his resentment Devereux made a composition with the rebels in Ireland, and quitted his government without leave for either proceeding.

On June 5, 1600, Essex was brought before a specially constituted court at York house, consisting of all the high officers of state and judges. Three charges were formally preferred against him: 1. The journey in Munster. 2. The dishonorable and dangerous treaty. 3. The tumultuous leaving of his government.

The proceedings began at 9 o'clock with a short speech by the queen's attorney, which was followed by an intermission attack by Attorney General Coke. Others who testified against him were Solicitor General Fleming, Sir Francis Bacon and others were read from Ormonde and some of Essex's associates in Ireland to show that Essex had made "seditious confessions" in that country.

Early night came and the testimony was taken and the court adjourned, hardly was he free before he instigated a rebellion, believing that the people would follow his lead. In this he was disappointed and he was arrested again in February, 1601, and was carried this time to the Tower. On February 19 he was brought before a commission sitting in Westminster hall. Many eminent men testified against him and the trial continued throughout the day and resulted in his being found guilty at 4 o'clock and sentenced to death. Essex showed great reluctance to sign his death warrant. She however, attached his name on February 24, and on the 25th the prisoner was led to the high court above Cesareo tower, within the Tower precincts, and was beheaded, more than 140 persons being present to witness his execution.

But the people were friendly to

Essex in his trials and on Christmas day prayers were offered in the city churches for his restoration to health as well as to the queen's favor. Regrettably recovered and on New Year's day he sent a present to the queen, but she returned it.

A scheme to bring Essex to trial in the star chamber in February was abandoned, owing partly to his ill health and partly to a note sent by Essex to the queen entreating her to spare him the indignity. On March 15 he was removed to Essex house and Sir Richard Berkeley was appointed his gaoler.

On June 5, 1600, Essex was brought before a specially constituted court at York house, consisting of all the high officers of state and judges. Three charges were formally preferred against him: 1. The journey in Munster. 2. The dishonorable and dangerous treaty. 3. The tumultuous leaving of his government.

The proceedings began at 9 o'clock with a short speech by the queen's attorney, which was followed by an intermission attack by Attorney General Coke. Others who testified against him were Solicitor General Fleming, Sir Francis Bacon and others were read from Ormonde and some of Essex's associates in Ireland to show that Essex had made "seditious confessions" in that country.

Early night came and the testimony was taken and the court adjourned, hardly was he free before he instigated a rebellion, believing that the people would follow his lead. In this he was disappointed and he was arrested again in February, 1601, and was carried this time to the Tower. On February 19 he was brought before a commission sitting in Westminster hall. Many eminent men testified against him and the trial continued throughout the day and resulted in his being found guilty at 4 o'clock and sentenced to death. Essex showed great reluctance to sign his death warrant. She however, attached his name on February 24, and on the 25th the prisoner was led to the high court above Cesareo tower, within the Tower precincts, and was beheaded, more than 140 persons being present to witness his execution.

But the people were friendly to

Essex in his trials and on Christmas day prayers were offered in the city churches for his restoration to health as well as to the queen's favor.

The First National Bank has been in business for thirty six years and the steady and uninterrupted growth which has characterized its career is the best possible proof of the high quality of service rendered to customers at all times.

Your account is cordially invited, whether large or small.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
ALBUQUERQUE - N. M.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY**Age and Experience**

There is nothing in a financial institution that can take the place of age and experience in providing satisfactory service to customers.

The First National Bank has been in business for thirty six years and the steady and uninterrupted growth which has characterized its career is the best possible proof of the high quality of service rendered to customers at all times.

Your account is cordially invited, whether large or small.

LARGEST BANK IN NEW MEXICO & ARIZONA**Cheap Summer Rates
to Eastern Points**

Commencing May 15th and daily including September 20th cheap rates will be on sale to eastern points. These tickets are limited to return October 31st and permit liberal stop-overs at various points.